Immigration — 1922

# TIDE OF IMMIGRANTS FLOWING OUTWARD

## More Italians and Poles Are Leaving Than Arriving, Late Figures Show

New York Times

Italians, Poles and other immigrants, who once furnished a large proportion of foreign-born population to this country, are being sent back to their native lands by prohibition, unemployment and other causes faster than they are arriving, according to an analysis of the latest figures issued by the Bureau of Immigration.

4/9/22

The exchange of racial stocks between the United States and other continents has been radically altered by the operation of the new immigration laws and by new conditions on this Continent and in Europe.

Of the nationalities, as distinguished from races quitting this country, the Poles lead. In the eight months ended Feb. 28 of this year, 25,000 of them returned to Poland and 5,000 arrived, so that the United States sustained a net loss of 20,000 Poles. In the same period, 42,000 Italians returned to Italy and 39,000 arrived.

In spite of the establishment of the Irish Free State, which for a while seemed to put a stop to the arrival of Irish immigrants, they are continuing to come in greater numbers than they are leaving. In February, 462 Irish immigrants arrived and 166 returned. During the eight-months period, 10,353 Irish arrived and 1,561 departed.

A table classifying immigrants and emigrants by races or peoples shows the net gain in various types of new population as follows during the eight-months period: Hebrew, 41,000; German, 18,000; English, 13,000; Scotch, 8,000; Scandinavian, 7,000. During the eight months, 21,400 Germans have arrived and 3,798 left the United States; 41,689 Hebrews arrived and 516 departed: 19,301 English arrived and 6,349 departed. Bulgarians, Serbians and Montenegrins arrived to the number of 1,320 and 4,901 left.

The total arrivals from July 1, 1921, to Feb. 28, 1922, classified by race, was shown as follows:

| Race or People. | Immigrant. | Emigrant. |
|---|---|---|
| African (black) | 3,393 | 1,261 |
| Armenian | 2,134 | 183 |
| Bohemian and Moravian (Czech) | 2,913 | 3,203 |
| Bulgarian, Serbian and Montenegrin | 1,320 | 4,901 |
| Chinese | 3,012 | 4,579 |
| Croatian and Slovenian | 3,675 | 3,632 |
| Cuban | 536 | 593 |
| Dalmatian, Bosnian and Herzegovinian | 251 | 393 |
| Dutch and Flemish | 2,733 | 1,582 |
| East Indian | 180 | 186 |
| English | 19,301 | 6,349 |
| Finnish | 1,682 | 92 |
| French | 8,536 | 2,0[illegible] |
| German | 21,409 | 3,798 |
| Greek | 3,691 | 5,776 |
| Hebrew | 41,689 | 516 |
| Irish | 10,363 | 1,561 |
| Italian (north) | 5,747 | 5,365 |
| Italian (south) | 33,776 | 37,301 |
| Japanese | 3,723 | 3,114 |
| Korean | 49 | 32 |
| Lithuanian | 973 | 3,567 |
| Magyar | 5,868 | 3,633 |
| Mexican | 8,471 | 4,852 |
| Pacific Islander | 6 | 3 |
| Polish | 5,963 | 25,186 |
| Portuguese | 1,643 | 5,013 |
| Rumanian | 1,396 | 3,621 |
| Russian | 1,536 | 2,085 |
| Ruthenian (Russniak) | 607 | 372 |
| Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes and Swedes) | 9,789 | 2,883 |
| Scotch | 9,267 | 1,166 |
| Slovak | 5,859 | 2,311 |
| Spanish | 1,278 | 6,478 |
| Spanish-American | 927 | 1,253 |
| Syrian | 1,140 | 1,136 |
| Turkish | 34 | 198 |
| Welsh | 669 | 106 |
| West Indian | 657 | 608 |
| Other peoples | 628 | 958 |
| Total | 226,841 | 152,649 |

Of the total arrivals, 107,147 were males and 119,694 were females. Of the total departures, 112,399 were males and 40,250 were females.

# Black Belts Are Disintegratng

## DUE TO MIGRATION AND DECREASING BIRTH RATE

Atlanta, Ga., June 19—The historic Southern "Black Belts" are disintegrating and are destined to pass in a few more generations, according to census studies made by Dr. T. J. Woofter, a sociologist of this city. In 1880 there were 300 counties in the South in which the Negro population outnumbered the white. By 1910 the number had shrunk to 264, and in 1920 there were only 248. In 1919 fifty-four counties showed a Negro population of more than three to one. In 1920 only thirty-two counties had so high a proportion.

Migration to the North and to the cities and a decreasing birth rate have caused the change. During the last decade the cities gained three quarter of a million in Negro population and the rural districts lost a quarter of a million. The increase in the whole country was only 600,000, or 6 1-2 per cent, as against eleven, fourteen, seventeen and twenty-two per cent respectively in the four decades preceeding. Meantime the infant death rate among the race continues to be heavy.

The Northern states showed the largest percentage of gain, Michigan leading with 251 per cent. Pennsylvania now has more Negroes than Maryland or Kentucky and Ohio more than Oklahoma: North Carolina had a gain of 65,564 and Texas of 51,645, while Virginia, Maryland, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Arkansas each gained from twenty thousand to forty thousand. Mississippi lost 74,363, Kentucky lost 25,718, Tennessee 21,330, Louisiana 13,617 and Alabama 7,630.

# Negro Exodus Again Started From Georgia

Atlanta Constitution

## Two Carloads of Laborers Leave Albany to Work in North.

10/30/22

Albany, Ga., October 29.—(Special.) Evidences are rather plentiful that another exodus of negroes from this section to western states is about to begin. Indeed, it has already begun. Within the last few days two coaches filled with negro men and well-grown boys have left Albany for Steubenville, Ohio, where it is understood all are to be given employment in a steel mill. More than $2,500 in railroad fare was advanced for the two lots of passengers. There were no Albany negroes in the lot, but they were recruited in several neighboring counties and met here by appointment to begin the trip to Ohio.

It is understood that labor agents are still at work in this section. They have been careful to comply with all laws by taking out licenses and registering with the municipal authorities in various towns where this procedure is required, and it is understood several additional coach loads of men and boys recruited largely on the farms will leave in a few days. Some of the negroes have stated that they expect to return to Georgia in the early spring. They believe that the wages promised them in Ohio will make it possible for them to save something, and they will get back home in time to begin making next year's crop.

But a number of those who have gone, and others who are preparing to go, have stated that their families will follow them in a short time. They have been assured by the local agents that their wives can get employment in Ohio, and that they will be able to send their children to good schools.

Farmers are a little apprehensive over the outlook, for although there was sufficient farm labor this year, there was none to spare, and a considerable migration of colored farm help would be seriously felt.

# Young African Held By Boston Port Officials

Pittsburgh American

12/1/22

BOSTON, Dec. 1—Stanley Kisingiri 15 years old, styling himself a prince and saying he would have been King of Uganda, in British East Africa, had not the British deposed his late father was held by immigration authorities on his arrival today from Calcutta on the steamship City of Benares.

He said he was on his way to Tuskegee Institute, Ala. He had attended school at Colombo, Ceylon, He traveled first-class and was in care of Miss Margaret N. Wilson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who had been engaged in Young Women's Christian Association work in Madras.

Immigration officials said he was held because he was without a legal guardian and also because the African quota of immigrants for the year had been exceeded.

# TOD OPPOSES ALIEN SEGREGATION PLAN

New York Times

## Special Groups of Whites Open Way for Graft and Bribery, He Says.

12/9/22

## PRAISES PRESENT STATION

### Commissioner Sees No Need for New Immigration Plant—Hopes for More Equipment.

Robert E. Tod, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, was reluctant yesterday to discuss plans for the improvement of immigration facilities at the island. He said, however, that the immigration plant was a magnificent one, representing an outlay of $10,000,000, and he could hardly imagine any one wanting to scrap it to build another rather than spend some money to improve the present structures. He would not discuss the report that plans for the erection of new buildings at Ellis Island at a cost of $1,000,000 are contemplated.

"The plans have not taken final form," he said. "I expect the Assistant Secretary of Labor soon. According to press reports, Secretary Davis will come on Dec. 27."

At the present time, said Mr. Tod, the immigration facilities, so far as buildings are concerned, are adequate, because the quota restrictions are keeping immigration down.

He was asked about the recent suggestion that immigrants be segregated, and said: "Any attempt at segregation into special groups would lead to many evil practices, such as graft and bribery. I don't see how it can be done. It certainly cannot be done in a democratic spirit.

"It is difficult to please everybody. There are some persons coming first and second class who should be in the third class, and others traveling third class who ordinarily would come first class. The exchange situation has affected immigration, too. Some who come first class think they can avoid rigid inspection, but they are mistaken.

"If we were to engage in a program of segregation, where should we begin? If the Jews were segregated they would be incensed, and the same holds good of other races and of other people. The race issue comes up because there are a few dark or colored people coming in, chiefly from the West Indies. Naturally, these people are given a dormitory to themselves wherever it can be arranged, on the ground that they elect to be by themselves. The Orientals are segregated.

"Ellis Island is regarded by some enthusiasts as a place to carry on a program of Americanization, when the island is really intended to expedite the handling of immigrants, to pass them through if they are entitled to enter, and to deport them quickly when they fail to meet requirements."

Asked specifically as to the protest of the British Embassy which is said to be responsible for suggested enlargements at Ellis Island, the Commissioner said that the immigrant from England "is quite the same as the immigrant from any of the northern European countries, and I see no reason for special favors in their behalf."

"Perhaps the chief complaints against Ellis Island have been made by English people," Mr. Tod continued. "I came from Scotland to America when I was 17 years old, and am therefore an English immigrant, yet I do not see why there should be discrimination in favor of the English immigrant.

"We do not need new buildings as much as we need additional equipment, and if we are to have additional appropriation I should like to have additional blankets and beds."

Commissioner Tod said he favored the handling of deportation cases on the island by a special board of inquiry rather than to have the cases decided in Washington.